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TO RUCNDSC/DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE COLLECTIVE
RUEHJA/AMEMBASSY JAKARTA 1956
RUEHME/AMEMBASSY MEXICO 0735
RUEHMO/AMEMBASSY MOSCOW 1267
RUEHNE/AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI 2374
RUEHUL/AMEMBASSY SEOUL 0952
RUEHGP/AMEMBASSY SINGAPORE 1969
RUEHKO/AMEMBASSY TOKYO 8589
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SUBJECT: 63RD UNGA/FIRST COMMITTEE (UNFC): DAY SEVEN OF
THEMATIC DEBATE - OTHER DISARMAMENT MEASURES AND
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

This is UNFC-9

C1 Day 7 10-22 Thematic Debate on Other Disarmament Measures
and International Security

[¶1.](#) (U) Summary: The First Committee on Disarmament and
International Security conducted its thematic debate on other
disarmament measures and international security on October
[¶22.](#) Representatives from the following states spoke:
Indonesia on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement (NAM), Russia,
Singapore, Cuba, India, Mexico, Japan, and Republic of Korea
(ROK). End Summary.

10-22, Day 7 - Indonesia on behalf of the NAM, Russia,
Singapore, Cuba, India, Mexico, Japan, and Republic of Korea.

[¶2.](#) (U) Indonesia on behalf of NAM: Introduced four draft
resolutions, promotion of multilateralism in the area of
disarmament and nonproliferation, observance of environmental
norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on
disarmament and arms control, relationship between
disarmament and development, and effects of the use of
armaments and ammunitions containing depleted uranium (DU).
The NAM stated that it asked the UN Secretary General (SYG)
to request that the relevant international organizations
update and complete their research on the effects of the use
of armaments and ammunitions containing DU. The NAM also
requested that the SYG submit an updated report on that issue
in two years, at the 65th General Assembly session.

[¶3.](#) (U) Russia: Stated that the globalization of information
and telecommunication technologies (ITT) has created new
challenges and threats in information security. Russia added
that such threats could result in consequences on a par with
those of WMD use. It added that information security
promotion had become an urgent task for the international
community. Russia tabled a draft resolution, entitled
"Developments in the field of information and
telecommunications in the context of international security".
It argued that it is necessary to continue research within
the Governmental Group of Experts (GGE) on ITT threats to
discern how best to address those threats.

[¶4.](#) (U) Singapore: It highlighted its Strategic Goods Act as
a means to strengthen controls on the export, transshipment
and transit of strategic goods and technology. Singapore
noted that in January, it expanded its controls to include
all items regulated by the four multilateral nonproliferation
regimes. It added that it participated in the Proliferation

Security Initiative (PSI) and contributed to the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC). To uphold its CWC obligations, Singapore stated that it would share with neighboring states its system of CWC implementation, among other things.

¶15. (U) Cuba: It reaffirmed its support for the 1987 Conference on Disarmament and Development. Cuba called for a strengthened Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) that would protect the environment. Regarding the draft resolution on DU, Cuba stated that many states had expressed concern and added that groups, such as the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), called for continued research on the long-term effects of DU.

¶16. (SBU) India: Stated that the cooperation in the use of science and technology for peaceful purposes was necessary for states' socioeconomic development. However, India added that it was clear that those developments could have civil and military implications. As a result, it stated that it was necessary to follow closely the scientific and technological developments that have implications for WMD use. To that end, India advocated the need to regulate dual-use technology transfer. (Comment: India introduced a "decision" this year that merely put the item on next year's agenda; in previous years it had proposed a resolution critical of export control regimes. End Comment.)

¶17. (U) Mexico: Introduced a draft resolution on a UN study on disarmament and nonproliferation education. Mexico noted that the resolution called on the SYG to prepare a report on advances in implementing the recommendations contained in that study, with the view of presenting it at the 65th General Assembly. It also introduced a draft resolution on the UN disarmament information program.

¶18. (U) Japan: Urged states to sponsor Mexico's resolution on a UN study on disarmament and nonproliferation education.

¶19. (U) Republic of Korea: Introduced a draft resolution on preventing illicit brokering activities.
Khalilzad